1 (currently amended): A method for identifying a therapeutic agent for use in

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Appl. No. 09/760,364 December 15, 2004 Proposed Claims to Office Action of August 24, 2004

Proposed Claims in response to the Office Action mailed August 24, 2004:

Listing of Claims:

1

2	treating a constitutive androstane receptor (CAR)-mediated disorder or condition, wherein the
3	CAR-mediated disorder or condition is hypercholesterolemia, the method comprising:
4	identifying a candidate therapeutic agent by screening one or more compounds to
5	determine whether said compounds ean modulate decrease a CAR-mediated intermolecular
6	interaction;
7	administering the candidate therapeutic agent to a test mammal; and
8	determining whether the level of a cholesterol indicator is modulated decreased in
9	said test mammal in comparison to a test mammal in which the candidate therapeutic agent is no
10 -	administered.
1	2 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said candidate therapeutic agent is
2 _	5ß-pregnan-3,20-dione.
	3 (canceled)
1	4 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the test mammal is a
2	cholesterol-elevated mammal.
1	5 (original): The method of claim 4, wherein the test mammal has a disruption in
2	both CAR alleles.
1	6 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said cholesterol indicator is the
2	level of serum cholesterol

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7 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said cholesterol indicator is the 1 level of a member selected from the group consisting of HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and 2 3 VLDL cholesterol. 8 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said cholesterol indicator is the 1 2 mRNA level of a gene involved in the regulation of cholesterol levels. 9 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein said CAR-mediated intermolecular 1 2 interaction is CAR-mediated gene expression. 10-32 (canceled) 1 33 (currently amended): A method for identifying a therapeutic agent for use in 2 treating a constitutive androstane receptor (CAR)-mediated disorder or condition, wherein the 3 CAR-mediated disorder or condition is hypercholesterolemia, the method comprising: 4 administering a compound to a CAR compromised mammal, wherein said CAR 5 compromised mammal comprises a mutation, disruption or insertion in at least one CAR allele б that prevents the production of a functional CAR polypeptide; and 7 determining whether administration of the compound results in a change in 8 cholesterol level compared to a CAR compromised mammal to which the compound is not 9 . administered. 1 34 (original): The method of claim 33, wherein the method further comprises 2 administering the compound to a CAR non-compromised mammal and comparing the effect on 3 the cholesterol level indicator of administering the compound to that of administering the 4 compound to the CAR compromised mammal. 1 35 (original): The method of claim 33, wherein said cholesterol level indicator is 2 the level of serum cholesterol.

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36 (original): The method of claim 33, wherein said cholesterol level indicator is 1 2 the level of a member selected from the group consisting of HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, 3 and VLDL cholesterol. 1 37 (original): The method of claim 33, wherein said cholesterol level indicator is 2 the mRNA level of a gene involved in the regulation of cholesterol levels. 38 (original): The method of claim 33, wherein said CAR compromised mammal 1 2 is a mammal having a disruption in both CAR alleles. 1 39 (original): The method of claim 38, wherein said CAR compromised mammal 2 is a mouse. 1 40 (original): The method of claim 38, wherein said disruption occurs in the 2 coding region for the DNA binding domain of CAR. 1 41 (original): The method of claim 38, wherein said disruption in a CAR allele 2 comprises an insertion at codons for amino acid positions from about amino acid 21 to about 3 amino acid 86 of CARB. 42-59 (canceled) 1 60. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein said CAR-mediated intermolecular 2 interaction comprises CAR binding to a ligand for CAR.